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THE MADISONAN is published Tri-weekly during the sittings of Congress, and Sami-weekly during the coses, at \$5 per annum. For six months, \$3.

The Madisonian, weekly, per annum, \$2; do. six the control of the control

A liberal discount made to those who salvertees by
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THE MADISONIAN.

PLAN OF A FISCAL BANK OF THE U. S We lay before our readers to-day a plan of a Fiscal Bank of the United States, reported by the Secretary of the Treasury in obedience to a call from the Senate The Report, giving the outlines, is accompanied by a Bill supplying the details. The latter is very elabo-

This plan is substantially the same, except in a few particulars, as that shadowed forth in this paper last week. We not only "have no doubt of its having the approbation of a majority of the heads of Departments," as remarked by a city contemporary, but we can confidently state that it has, in its general features, received the approbation of the PRESIDENT, which is the most important, since his concurrence is absolute ly necessary to its passage.

The name of the Institution, which Mr. Benton de sired to be twice read, is, we think, a fortunate one It is descriptive of the character which the Presiden in his message designed the new institution should possess. Fisc signifies public treasure, revenue, exchequer. Bank signifies a bench or a counter, or a repository of money, The term Fiscal Bank of the U. S., therefore, signifies the revenue counter or repository of the United States-in other words, the agent and repository of the public funds. Such an institution, possessing also the power of supplying the country with a sound and uniform currency, is what is wanted. Persons may differ as to its style, location and the manner of putting it in operation.

Objections of detail would probably arise against any plan that might be proposed. None can be perfect, nor even satisfactory to all. No great measure was ever carried without difficulty in the beginning, and concession and compromise in the end.

FACTIOUS SPIRIT OF THE MINORITY.

Chief Justice Popham, when he was Speaker, and the House of Commons had sat long and done in effect, nothing, coming one day to Queen Elizabeth, she said to him "now Mr, House?" He answered, "If it please your Majesty, seven weeks."

To a similar question, frequently asked, we are obliged to make a similar answer relative to what is passing in our House of Representatives. Two weeks have passed, and that is about all. Though called together to deliberate upon "grave and weighty matters," in which the People are deeply and immediately interested, they have yet employed themselves in debating the Rules of proceeding at an expense of some \$50,000 or \$60,000. There has been scarcely an approximation to any action, and hardly thought of the great measures for which the people are eagerly looking. As to the minority they do not intend to make any effort for the country

—they are purely factious, and have no other aim but to embarrass the majority, and to defeat, if possible, the hopes and wishes of the people. There are, also, a few agitators, who think of nothing but themselves, and cherish nothing but their own love of notoriety. The House seems to be too large, and to entertain too many extreme opinions, and adverse interests, to succeed well in legislation. It is only when great national principles unite a large and entire party, forming a majority, that there can first, with the want of high tone in Mr. Webster's be any harmonious action, and despatch in business. Party discipline, such as we were accustomed to witness during the days of General Jackson, seems to have fled from the Hall. To break those shackles was a great struggle, and those who accomplished it fought for independence of action and freedom of thought. That the interests of the Republic are more safe when each Representative acts upon his responsibility to the country, rather than to a party, there can be no doubt. Party is frequently blind, and experience has shown that it moves to the accomplishment of its ends right or wrong, without regard to the means.

But there is a party of great and resistless power-a party that can create and uncreate Congresses, Presidents and Cabinets, and that party is the PEOPLE. That party tried the late administration and its measures, and found both wanting. They rendered a verdict, clear and decided, against Loco-foco men and loco-foco measures-they decided upon a change of both, and indicated very plainly what that change should be, and they sent a President and a Congress here to execute their verdict. They will not thank their representatives for trying the cause over again-they demand Execution. prompt, quick, thorough Execution.

But it will be observed that the same men against whom judgment has been rendered, are those who strive against its execution. They throw objections in the way of almost every motion, waste the time and weary the patience of the nation in raising points of order, and in making motions to adjourn, and calling the yeas and nays. An examination of the list of legal functionary. He admired the haste, the bustyeas and nays will show that the Loco-focos are ling activity with which the Attorney General was the movers and voters for adjournment. It is despatched to prevent the disgrace of our nation and the injury of our cause by the thoughtless execution of an individual under the impulse of excited feeling and think of nothing, except to embarrass the in the comm

THE MADISONIAN.

FOR THE COUNTRY.

VOL. IV NO. 25.]

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 19, 1841.

majority, and to bring, if possible, the whole House into escepute, in the hope of profiting by it in the uture. This selfish and factious conduct descrees the scorn and contempt of the

The Editor and Proprietor of this Journal was on Tuesday elected Printer to the Senate for the 27th Congress As an evidence of the confidence and good will of the higher branch of the National Legislature, he is grateful for the appointment, and will endeavor to discharge its duties according to the requirements of the law.

The House of Representatives, after nearly three weeks of onfusion and agitation, arrived yesterday at a point that promises a temporary calm. The vote of 119 to 103, by which the Rules of the last Congress were adopted for the government of his session, superadding the rules before adopted, which confine the action of the House to the business contemplated in the Proclamation of the Executive, is indicative of a determination on the part of a majority of the members to proceed to the consideration of the "grave and weighty matters" before them. At least, we sincerely hope so. Already had we begun to descry in the distance the lightnings of popular indignation, and to hear the mutterings of approaching thunder. We now hope the House will be content for this session, at least. The time for ACTION has arrrived. The PEOPLE, before whose wrath the House of Representatives is but straw, DE-MAND IT.

Zwenty=Sebenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE,

Monday, June 14, 1841.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS. Mr. EVANS presented four memorials for a Bank

rupt law.

Referred to Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WRIGHT presented memorials of citizens of
New York for a Bankrupt law.

Also a remonstrance from a part of the Chamber of
Commerce of New York against a United States

Bank.
Mr. KERR presented a project of a bank by
Mr. Teakle, of Maryland, for a U. S. Bank. He
asked for its printing.
Mr. CLAY objected. Motion to print negatived.
Referred to Committee on the U. S. Bank.
Mr. HENDERSON presented memorials for a

Bankrupt law.
Referred to Judiciary Committee.
Mr. PORTER presented memorials for a Bank-

ferred to Judiciary Committee. Mr. DIXON moved to take up the resolution for the election of printer to the Senate, but, at the request of Mr. Clay, of Alabama, he withdrew the motion, with the understanding that it should be acted on to morrow—Mr. Clay, of Ala., agreeing to the arrangement.

REPORTS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. BERRIEN, from the Committee on the Judi-

Mr. BENTON presented a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a schedule of expendi-

Laid on the table on motion of Mr. CLAY Mr. WOODBURY'S resolution of inquiry as to pplications to the President by owners of State tocks, was called up, but was laid on the table again.

Mr. SEVIER'S re-olution of inquiry of the Secretary of War, (as to the nature and details of the frauds on the Indian Department alluded to in the losing part of his report,) was taken up.
Mr. SEVIER addressed the Senate in favor of the

Mr. MOREHEAD objected to the resolution as remature. The Secretary had announced the proper quiries as now in progress; and he would report vountarily when these investigations were complete.

Mr. SEVIER supported his resolution again with

great vehemence, in a speech of fifteen or twenty minutes. He had been applied to by persons who considered themselves criminated by these general

Laid on the table; 24 to 22.

CONTINUATION OF THE DABATE ON MR. WEB-STER'S CORSESPONDENCE WITH MR. FOX.

Mr. PRESTON took the floor at one o'clock. He wished to protest against some of those general principles which had been advanced on the other side, principles opposed to the law of nations and to the spirit of that benign religious dispensation under which

re live.
The Senator from Pennsylvania had found fault. letter in reply to the peremptory demands of the British Minister. A high and even an abrupt tone certainly would not have been objectionable in retaliation of such a communication as that of the British Government. The letter of Mr. Webster was all that could be required by American patriotism. Mr. P. eulogised the Secretary's letter in the warmest and

Still it was to be doubted whether Mr. Fox's letter did convey a threat. Such use of language had oc-curred, heretofore, in our diplomacy, both towards France and Spain, without being considered by those governments as threats or causes of hostility. As an intimation of evil consequences that expression had been met by a similar or even stranger hostile results on our side,—that we were ready to re-

dress public wrongs by public means.

The Senator from Pennsylvania had objected,—secondly, to Mr. Webster's letter, that it too much con-ceded the point of international law made by the British Government, in relation to the exemption of Mc-Leod. He could not think so. He admired rather, as a true, straight-forward, candid, open movement, chaacteristic of American Dip omacy ever since the time of Franklin, though in strong contrast to the Machia-vellian policy and low trickery of European courts.— It was right and politic to abandon at once the untena-ble and unworthy ground of individual vengeance for

national wrong.

Mr. P then very elequently attacked the scandalous dilatoriness of the late Administration, who, af-ter slumbering over the destruction of the Caroline for three years, had, since the Presidential election, been agitating on this subject, just as the negotiations were about to pass into other hands. The report of the Committee on Foreign Relations in the House last session, was a part of that scheme of unseasonable, par-tizan agitation—the result of which was a panic here and in Europe—a panic which had caused a fall in the price of our State securities in Europe—had shaken our Minister on his seat in London, and brought our on, was a part of that scheme of unseasonable, parquadron in flight from the Mediterranean, a part of having actually returned to our shores to seek shel-

our guns, or where our guns should have The Senator from Pennsylvania had further objected to the mission and instructions of the Attorney General, employed to secure justice to McLeod be-fore the Courts of the State of New York. It was

He replied also to the Senator's argument on the

He replied also to the Senator's argument on the legal point as to the national character of the attack on the Caroline,—an act of war. He went into a very critical argument on the interpretation of Grotius on this point, and showed that Rutherforth had misapprehended that venerable author.

He commented upon the uncertainty of the future progress of those events of which these seemed a beginning. That burning of the Caroline might perhaps in future be recorded as the first act of a long war; but if that should be the result, he trusted we might go into that war with justice on our side, to seek retribution, not vengeance, of nations, not individuals.

Mr. BENTON took the floor at about a qua past two with a long argument to show that the burning of the Caroline was no national act of war, but a private commission of murder, arson and robbery.

Mr. BUCHANAN took the floor at the adjournment, promising to occupy only one hour in reply

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

MONDAY, June 14, 1841. Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS asked leave to introduc olution relative to the hour of meeting of the House

Mr. FORNANCE asked leave to make a motion to reconsider the vote of Saturday, which was to re-consider the vote by which the report of the Select Committee on the rules, was adopted. This was de-

Committee on the rules, was adopted. This was decided out of order.

The business before the House being the motion to reconsider the vote by which the rules of last House were adopted, except the 21st rule, and Mr. Wise being entitled to the floor—

Mr. WISE resumed his remarks from Friday. He

promised the House that he did not rise to inflict on it more matter than was necessary to a full investigation of this subject.

He had laid down the general proposition that there

were too classes of relations of slavery. One, the do-mestic relations which the Constitution of the United States found existing, and which the Constitution re cognized. The second: The Federal relation which Constitution did not find existing, but which it

States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Terri-The Federal relation embraced the inter-State relations; and also the relations between the States and

Territories, and District and Territories-the right in With the first relation, all professed to admit, that Government has nothing to do. With the second class—the Federal class, all alike admit the General Government has something to do. All those relations which the Constitution of the United States did not create, are domestic. And only those are Federal, which the Constitution did create. Slavery in the Dis rict of Columbia, was not created by the Consti-

tution, and consequently with this, Government had nothing to do. He then proceeded to the examination of the Abolition Societies, with reference to the Federal and do-mestic relations. The Abolitionists first serzed on slamestic relations. The Abolitionists first seized on six-very in the District of Columbia, as embraced within the Federal relation. Secondly: They seized on the slave trade, as within the Federal relation—neither of them within this relation. Thirdly, by rudely med dling with the admitted Federal relations, they hoped to lestroy all slavery within the States.

What had they done in the non-slaveholding Statesthe country that had so ofted taunted a portion of the South with nullification? What had they done?—
They had directly attacked that part of the Constitu-

They had directly attacked that part of the Constitution of the U. States which provides for the return of
fugitive slaves, overlaying the laws of the Union in
granting the slave the right of trial by jury; and there
might be an abolition sheriff, abolition jury, and
black witnesses. How would the case then be decided? Was not this practical nullification?
Again, in the case of fugitive slaves. He referred
to case of a fugitive from N. C., who secreted himself
on board a vessel for Boston, and when found, was secured, and returned to Newbern. The mate of the
vessel was arreesed, and held to bail in the sum of
\$5,000, on the charge of kidnapping, for returning \$5,000, on the charge of kidnapping, for returning according to law, a fugitive slave.

Mr. PARMENTER said, that this case was brough before the grand jury of Boston, who refused to find

Mr. WISE was very glad to hear this. He had great respect for the people of Boston. But what would abolitionists have done in this case? The abolitionists attacked them (the South) through a point of the Constitution which provided that a slave, fleeing from slavery, should be returned to his master; but if they were brought voluntarily by their masters, within the non-slaveholding States, then they were assumed by abolitionists to be ipso facto free. The were attacked by the right of representation on this floor. He then examined several standing character were referrable, showing a majority in most

The object of the abolitionists was not now to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia-but by agitating this subject, to correct public sentiment in the

He referred to the opinions of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) and in opposition. The danger to Southern slavery now, was not immediate abolition in the District of Columbia—but the immediate object of abolitionists, and of the gentleman from Massachusetts, was to agitate this question, and thus correct public sentiment; and now the question was what course ought Congress to take to prevent its agitation? That was involved in the question on the adoption of the 21st rule.

He examined, in detail, the Journal of the House of of 1836, '37 and '38, showing the history of the excitement on the subject of slavery and the discussion that terminated in the adoption of the 21st rule. The subject of abolition petitions had been fully discussed and examined. The question now was, whether they would reconsider the vote, by which the rules were adopted except the 21st, and restore that, or whether they would throw open the doors to an everlasting dis-cussion, which could possibly effect no good.

He gave way for explanation to Messrs. Weller,

Cushing, Giddings, and Underwood, and concluded having occupied the time of the House five hours and

Mr. BOTTS next gained the floor, for which seve ral rose at the same moment.

He had no idea of discussing this question.

ad too much regard to duty to his constituents and his country; and as the question had been discuss at full length by those whose opinions were like his, he should not be found fault with for demanding the Mr. RAYNER rose and asked Mr. B., as a matter

of personal favor to withdraw the call for the previous estion, to enable him to make a few remarks, pledgng himself then to renew the call.

Mr. BOTTS said he was not insensible to what was due to countesy and civility to his friends-nor

also what was due to his constituents and the country. He could not indulge this discussion. He demanded the previous question, and could not withdraw it for any member or members in this House. The vote on seconding the question was about be

ing taken, when Mr. STANLY moved a call of the House. This was taken by yeas and nays at the call of LEWIS WILLIAMS, and carried—Yeas 104, nays

Thus, a call of the House was ordered; and the Clerk proceeded to the call, after which the list of ab-sentees, and there appeared 204 members present. On motion of Mr. STANLY, further proceedings in the call were dispensed with. The question on seconding the call for the previous

was taken by tellers, at the call of Mr. CAVE OHNSON, and carried: Affirmative 100, negative

Mr. McKEON called the yeas and nays on the previous question, which were ordered; and the question demanded by the House: Yeas 114, nays 93. The question being on the main question, was taken by yeas and nays, at the call of Mr. WELLER, and

d: Yeas 106, nays 104. Thus the House agreed to rescind the vote on the olution by which the rules of the last House, except

the 21st, were adopted.

Mr. RAYNER moved a substitute, providing that the rules of the last House be adopted; and that the House shall not consider any subjects, except those especially referred to in the President's Message; and that all petitions and memorials on other subject

Mr. ADAMS asked whether the House now had The SPEAKER said it had,—the rules adopted

Saturday.

Mr. ADAMS commenced a further discourse, when he was called to order by Mr. RAYNER, who moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. BOTTS rose to a question of order. He had

been summoned to-morrow morning to attend on the Committee of Ways and Means, and desired to know whether there was any such committee now in ex-

After some further conversation on points of order, the House adjourned, at twenty minutes of eight

IN SENATE

TUESDAY, June 15. Messra. WHITE, TALLMADGE, and Wright, presented petitions for a Bankrupt law. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. TALLMADGE presented, also, a petition from inhabitants of Fishkill, for a mail route, and a etition for a duty on segars.

ELECTION OF PRINTER. Mr. DIXON called up the resolution for the election of a printer to the Senate, and modified it so as to direct the election to take place immediately.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, said that he had intended

to address the Senate in opposition to the resolution, believing it to be an infringement of the lights of Blair & Rives, who were still the setted and rightful princers of the Senate. Knowing, however, that his opposition would be useless, he should say nothing, and should take no part in the ballot; and he hoped his friends would coincide with him in adopting this course.
On the first ballot, the President announced twen-

ty-six, as the whole number of votes given, all of which were for Thomas Allen. Mr. KING observed that there was no quorum vo-

Coles, Daniel, Garrett Davis, Richard D. Davis, William C. Dawson, John B. Dawson, Dean, Deberry, Dimock, Doig, Eastman, John C. Edwards, Egbert, Fornance, Gamble, Gerry, Gilmer, Goggin, W. O. Goole, Gordan, Graham, Gastine, Habersham, Harris, J. Hastings, Hays, Holmes, Hopkins, Hubard, Hunter, Ingersoll, Jack, W. C. Johnson, Cave Johnson, John W. Jones, Isaac D. Jones, Keim, Andrew Kennedy, Mallory, Marchand, A. Marshall, John T. Mason, Mathews, Mediil, Meriwether, Miller, Newhard, Nisbet, Oliver, Patridge, Payne, Pickens, Plumer, Proffix, Rayner, Rediog, Rencher, Rhett, Riggs, Rogers, Roosevelt, Saunders, Shaw, Shepperd, Snyder, Sollers, Steenrod, Summers, Sumter, Taliaferro, Triplett, Turney, Van Buren, Ward, Warren, Washington, Watterson, Weller, Westbrook, J. W. Williams, L. Williams, Wise—110. ting. Twenty-seven votes were necessary to consti-tute a quorum, a majority of which could elect. Mr. CLAY replied that there were but fifty-one members of the Senate at this time, (there being one vacancy in Tennessee) of which twenty-six was a

majority and a quorum.

Mr. KING maintained that a majority of the constitutional number of the Senate (52) was necessary o make a quorum.

Mr. MANGUM insisted that as a quorum was present, the majority of votes given should be sufficient

Another ballot then took place with the same re

Mr. SMITH, of Indiana, appealed to the Senators on the other s de to put an end to this proceeding, by throwing in a blank vote to make a quorum, and in-sure an election. He had himself done so alone, of his party, on a former occasion.

Mr. TAPPAN replied that they all considered the

whole proceeding as illegal, and would not, therefore, conscientiously take part in it.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, responded to the appeal

of the Senator from Indiana, by assuring him, that on any proper occasion, they would be happy to return is former courtesy.

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, called the Senator from Alabama to order. The ballot was now going on and it was against all precedent to tolerate debate at

such a time.

Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, complained that the Senator from Indiana had been allowed to go on, when he was not permitted to reply. He was, however, compelled to take his seat.

On the next ballot, twenty-seven votes were given of which Thomas Allen received twenty-five, and Mr Alen wo. A quorom having voted, and Thomas Allen laving received a majority of the votes given, was declared elected printer of the Senate for the pre

sent Congress.

Mr. CLAY'S motion to print 1500 extra copies of the last communication of the Secretary of the Trea-Mr. WOODBURY rose to address the Senate on

the subject; but—

Mr. CLAY observed that this motion, made by him last Saturday, had been laid on the table at his own request, and could not be taken up, except at his call. He was by no means certain that he should call it up agin, as he had now put it of as load that the vere now, probably, deranged. If the Senator from New Hampshire, wished to make a speech, he might reserve it for fifty other equally appropriate oc-

casions, soon to occur. Mr. KING said if the Senator from New Hamp shire desired to proceed with his remarks, he was entiled to the floor, and had a perfect right to do so; and he trusted to the sense of justice of the majority to protect him in that right. But if it was the understanding that an opportunity would be given to-morrow to his friend from New Hampshire to address the Senate, he would advise him to wait that apportunity; but unless that pledge was given, he hoped he would now go

Mr. WOODBURY said he could offer all the re marks he intended to make on the resolution submitted by the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Benton,] and which, after being amended on his (Mr. W's) motion, was yesterday laid on the table. CLAY, of Kentucky. Very well. I'm

agreed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the motion to refer so much of the President's message as relates to foreign affairs to the Committee on Foreign

Mr. BUCHANAN, who was entitled to the floor replied to the remarks of Messrs. Rives, Huntington, Choate and Preston.

He was followed by Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, and Mr. ALLEN, at the conclusion of whose re-marks, the question was taken on Mr. Rives' motion of reference, which was carried.

The Senate then went into Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, June 15, 1841.

Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS asked leave to introduce a resolution, providing that the daily hour of meeting of the House be 10 o'clock, until otherwise Mr. HOPKINS objected.

RULES AND ORDERS OF THE HOUSE.

The House resumed the consideration of the ques 8th instant, to reconsider the vote of the 7th instant. adopting the resolution moved by Mr. Wise for the appointment of a committee to report rules for the government of the House, and adopting temporarily the ules and orders of the last House of Representatives. The House having yesterday decided to reconsider the vote of the 8th instant adopting the resolution, the amendment proposed by Mr. Rayner to the resolution was read; and, after some conversation as to whether that amendment was in order or not-

Mr. RAYNER rose and said that he would withraw his motion to amend for the present, and addressed the House on the main question, including the subject of slavery and petition, and in review of the opinions f Mr. Adams on this subject.

He would never vote for a proposition that recognized the reception for a moment of abolition petitions He believed their reception a violation of the constitution of the United States, a hindrance to public business, as productive of no good whatever, but tending directly to a separation of the Union. He gave way in the course of his remarks for ex-planation to Mr. ADAMS; and, having spoken two

ours, concluded by moving the following substitute: Resolved, That the standing rules and orders of the last House of Representatives be adopted as the rules and orders of this House until otherwise ordered; and that the committee heretofore appointed on the rules be ordered to revise, amend, and report upon the said that it would not involve the amount of labor in its details which had been claimed; and that it would rules and orders, and that they have leave to report at any time; and that the election of officers he osen by this House, and the committees raised by its orders, be, and they are hereby, confirmed

Which ways rejected by yeas 96, nays 105. The question again recurring on the original resolu-on of Mr. Wise, as amended by Mr. Adams, Mr. KAYNER moved to amend the same by strikng out all after the word "resolved," and inserting

the following:
"That the Rules and Orders of the last House of Representatives be adopted as the Rules and Orders of this House, until otherwise ordered; and that a mmittee of nine members be appointed by the Speaker, under the said rules, to revise, amend, and report and statements of the condition of the finances—de-nying, particularly, the existence of a National Debt on the fourth of March, and defending, at large, the financial policy and management of the Treasury De-partment under the late Administration.

[WHOLE NO. 133.

This was rejected. Yeas 104, nays 107.

The question was then taken on the original resolution, which is as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of nine

Which was rejected by the following vote:

B. Campbell, Caruthers, Chapman, Clifford, Clinton Coles, Daniel, Garrett Davis, Richard D. Davis, Wil-

Thus the House refusing to adopt the rules of the

ast session, either with or without the 21st, have now

disorganization, which existed at the first day of the

IN SENATE,

the Committee on military affairs.

Also, the petition of Walter R. Johnson for com-

ew land office in that State

ion as to the state of accounts since March 4th.

lutions were presented.

Mr. CLAY. It is not worth while to put ourselves

Mr. CALHOUN. I am not in a passion, sir. But

we insist on the information.

Mr. CLAY. Well; but what good will that do

Do not gag us, to prevent our getting information. 1

speak in no passion; but when we are called on to act in a matter which we believe to be eminently dange-

rous to the country and the Constitution, we may, et

ment with a view to open the door for inquiry and dis

Mr. WOODBURY said he called for the amend-

orward their views, and come to the knowledge of the

Mr. BENTON observed that to take up the resolu-

certainly had the right to take it up, whether it should

Mr. CLAY. Sir, I am sure that there is no dispo-

sition on this side of the Senate to withhold any intor-

mation requisite for legislative action. But if gentle-

men will make calls to distract and occupy the time

on the other side, say they are in carnest in making

the call—that they want the information. And are not we in earnest? And whose opinions are to pre-

resolution should then be taken up, they should then have it, on its merits; and he was prepared to show

bear directly on the great measures for which this ex-

Mr. CLAY, in order to accommodate the Senator by

f not those of the majority

atements of the Secretary.

tra session had been called.

tion was one thing,-to pass it, another thing.

Senators to observe that the

least be excused for earnestness in making this call

the necessary business of the session.

facts in that way, to some extent.

afterwards pass or not.

Mr. BENTON wished to call up

WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1841.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1841. WEDNESDAY, June 16, 1841.

Mr. STUART, of Va, offered a resolution, providing that all the rules and orders of last House of Representatives, not superseded by any resolution adopted at the present session, be adopted for the legislation of the House for the present session; and that the select committee heretofore appointed, be permitted to revise and report the rules at any time.

Mr. [STUART said his object was to endeavor to compromise this great difficulty which had agitated this House for the last two weeks. It would be perceived that this resolution did not undertake to decide

appointed to revise, amend, and report rules for the government of this House, and that until such committee make a report, and the same be finally acted upon, the rules and orders of the last House of Representatives, except the 21st, shall be considered as the rules and orders of this House. this House for the last two weeks. It would be per-ceived that this resolution did not undertake to decide one way or the other on this important question, in-volving the right of petition. Its effect was merely to postpone the question for the present session. It would allay the excitement, and arrest discussion, and enable this House to proceed at once to the discharge of the high duties for which they had been sent here YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Landaff W. Andrews, Sherlock J. Andrews, Arnold, Ayerigg, Babcock, Baker, Barnard, Barton, Birdseye, Blair, Boardman, Borden, Botts, Briggs, Brockway, Bron-on, Jeremiah Brown, Burnell, Calhoun, Thomas J. Campbell, Childs, Chittenden, John C. Clark, Staley N. Clarke, Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, John Edwards, Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Fillmore, John G. Floyd, A. Lawrence, Foster, Gates. of the high duties for which they had been sent here from the People. It would be recollected, that the Committee on the Rules had reported, which report had been adopted, providing that all subjects not included in the President's Message, be suspended until the regular session; except a General Bankrupt Law, and limiting in this manner the action of all the committees, except the Committee on Elections, Ways and Maleaca.

and Means, and Mileage.

This resolution, restricted by that rule, would put over abolition with other subjects not specified in the Message, till the regular session.

Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS called the previous

Clarke, Cooper, Cowen, Cranston, Cravens, Cushing, John Edwards, Everett, Ferris, Fessenden, Fillmore, John G. Floyd, A. Lawrence Foster, Gates, Gentry, Giddings, Patrick G. Goode, Greig, Hall, William S. Hastings, Henry, Howard, Hudson, Hunt, James Irvin, William W. Irwin, James, John P. Kennedy, Lane, Lawrence, Thomas F. Marahall, Samson Mason, Mathiot, Mattocks, Maxwell, Maynard, Moore, Morgan, Morris, Morrow, Osborne, Owsley, Parmenter, Pendleton, Pope, Powell, Ramsey, Randall, Randolph, Ridgway, Rodney, Russsell, Saltonstall, Sanford, Sergeant, Simonton, Slade, Smith, Sprigg, Stanly, Stokeley, Stratton, Stuart, J. B. Thompson, R. W. Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Tomlinson, Trumbull, Underwood, Van Rensselar, Wallace, E. D. White, J. L. White, T. W. Williams, C. H. Williams, J. L. Williams, Winthrop, Yorke, A. Young, J. Young—106.

NAYS—Messrs. Alford, Arrington, Atherton, Banks, Beeson, Bidlack, Boyd, Aaron V. Brown, Milton Brown, Charles Brown, Burke, Sampson H. Butler, William Butler, William O. Butler, Green W. Caldwell, Patrick C. Caldwell, J. Campbell, W. B. Campbell, Caruthers, Chapman, Chifford, Clinton, Cales Daniel, Gargett Davier, Gieberd D. Davis, Will-Mr. NISBET asked him to withdraw the que tion, giving him an opportunity to make a few re-marks, pledging to renew it. He should endeavor to present very briefly, the reasons why he should sustain the proposition. He did it because he felt constrained the proposition. He did it because he felt constrained to do it. He was one of those who came here to deal "in things which partake not of earth, like words, but of Heaven"—but he had been prevented like others, by interminable debate and most unnecessary harangue, and he should now vote for the proposition, and with a solemn conviction that the rights of the country—the interests of this great Confederacy, and the venerable shades of that good, great, and honest man recently enhanced. man recently entombed in your national cemetry, with a voice as loud as thunder, and fierce as lightning, called that they proceed to action, on the great matters that had called them here. He concluded by mo-

wing the previous question.

Mr. RHETT rose to debate the previous question, and stated his reasons why he should vote against the previous question, and believed as the subject of abolition had been discussed for two weeks, it should

another had been discussed for two weeks, it should now be settled for this Congress, and not reserved for agitation again, at the regular session.

Mr. BROWN, of Pa., was opposed to the main question being now put. He believed, with the gentleman from South Carolina, (Mr. Rhett) that the sooner the question of abolition was settled, the better. sooner the question of abolition was settled, the better.

He opposed the proposition, and had a resolution which he would offer, when it was in order, providing for the adoption of the rules of last House, except the 21st; instead of which, a rule be inserted, that no petition or memorial praying for the abolition of slavery in any State, or in the District of Columbia, or any of the Territories, or the slave trade between the States or Territories, shall be received, unless from, and signed exclusively by, the people resident where the slavery exists; and the question of reception on them should be laid on the table without debate.

He was called to order several times, but was permitted by the House to proceed. placed themselves in the same state of disorder, and

During the day innumerable questions and discussions on points of order took place, which are omitted.

The House adjourned at eight o'clock.

mitted by the House to proceed.

Mr ALFORD hoped the House would not sustain the previous question. He wished to say what he did in the most cool and dispassionate manner. He esteemed the question one of the greatest importance. He wished to know whether the 21st rule was ex-

The PRESIDENT, pro tem., presented a petition or improvement of the fortifications of the Delaware. On motion of Mr. BUCHANAN, it was referred cepted in the resolution.

Mr. STUART recapitulated the substance of the resolution.

Mr. ALFORD continued. It was his most sopensation of losses sustained by him in consequence of his appointment as one of the Scientific Corps of

Mr. ALFORD continued. It was his most solemn duty—his sworn—his conscientious duty, to oppose this resolution. He hoped the previous question would not be adopted. He hoped that every man from the South, who intended to be true to the South, the Constitution and the country, would never yield one inch, until the 21st rule was reinstated. This (always) was now the question the most important of his appointment as one of the Scientific Corps of the Exploring Expedition.

On motion of Mr. PRESTON, laid on the table.

Mr. BUCHANAN presented the perition of many widows of Revolutionary officers and soldiers for relief, in consequence of the expiration of pensions.

Mr. CLAY presented a numerously signed petition from Rochester, N. Y. for a General Bankrupt Law. one inch, until the 21st rule was reinstated. This (slavery) was now the question, the most important and the vital question for the South, and he entreated his friends from the South, in this dark hour, to stand firm for the defence of the South, and firmly to resist Also, a petition from manufacturers in New York and Connecticut, for protection against certain imall encroachments on their rights, by the re-adoption of the 21st rule. He wished some measure adopted which should declare that these petitions should be rejected, as long as the 37th Congress has the power to ported hats.
Mr. PORTER presented a petition. Subject not neard.
Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Public Lands, resist them.

Mr. PICKENS should not vote for the previous

neported against any action during the present session on the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi in on the resolutions of the Legislature of Mississippi in last House, preferring that the rules of Parliamontary calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for informa-

law be adopted for the government of the House.

Mr. HABERSHAM was opposed to the previous question, and preferred the resolution proposed by the gentieman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Brown.) He Mr. CLAY reminded the Senator that the resoluwished to give his views on the subject, and if he ion had been laid on the table by a vote, and could not transgressed the rules of order, he hoped he would be pardoned by the House. He never had and never e taken up without a vote.

Mr. CALHOUN insisted warmly on the urgent would vote for any proposition that should counte-nance the idea that this House has any jurisdiction importance of this information. They asked nothing unreasonable; and he wished it to be understood that over slavery in the District, or in the States, and opposed the reception of Abolition petitions. He disthey had no desire to throw embarrassment in the way of the appropriate business of the session. But the claimed the idea of compromising Southern interests— the people were looking to them for relief, and, if poswhole basis of the Secretary's report was a supposed deficit in the Treasury. It was to obtain information as to the nature and extent of this deficit that the resosible, without compromising his principles, he v

Mr. GENTRY, waiving all questions as to the right of this House to receive abolition petitions, would vote for the previous question, and for the resolution. He would adjourn the question till next session of Congress, and in this did not conceive that he comsed the rights or interests of the Southern people,

It is to be remembered that there is an amendor his duty to them.

Mr. GAMBLE believed it right and proper that the ment, moved by the Senator from New Hampshire, to the original resolution. That amendment calls for long additional details, which would take up the time previous question should be sustained; without which the House could not be reorganized. He considered in the clerks of the Treasury, and very much obstruct voting for the resolution that he yielded no rights of the South. They came here not to fight the battles of Mr. CALHOUN. All that I have to say is, that Mr. CALHOUN. All that I have the system abolitionism, but for bigher and more noble purposes, tra session, that we should have the facts which the resolution calls. The report now gives us only grand which was useless. He could see no good that would resolution calls. The report now gives us only grand grow out of this matter at present.

Messrs. PROFFIT, C. H. WILLIAMS, and We want the facts-the state of accounts rom the fourth of March to the fourteenth of June.

HOLMES briefly advocated the previous question. Mr. GILMER opposed the previous question, and the resolution, and wished the question relative to pe-titions, to be settled this day; and wished the proposition of the gentleman from Penn., (Mr. Brown) to be brought fairly before the House, for consideration.

Mr. STUART said his purpose was not to settle
this agitating subject now, but having been convened
for a special purpose they ought not to engage the motion to take up the resolution, did not decide its time of the House on this subject, and therefore wished the immediate adoption of the resolution. passage, but merely enabled them to discuss it, bring

Mr. WISE replied to several members who had pre viously spoken; and opposed the previous question.
Mr. MARSHALL, at some length, advocated the previous question; mainly as being medium ground between those two who in every thing were directly opposed, the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams) and from Virginia (Mr. Wise) and advocated the postponement of this question to the regular and attention of the Departments, can we be blamed for opposing them? I put it to their candor. Senators

session.

Mr. WISE briefly replied to personal remarks made by Mr. Marshall.
Mr. KENNEDY repudiated the charge that had been thrown out, that the minority desired to retard the progress of business; and declared it was their desire to advance as speedily as possible, but that the various divisions and conflicts of the Whig party were

Mr. CLAY then moved to print the resolution and Mr. CLAY then moved to print the resolution and various divisions of the bindrance.

amendment. For his part, he did not know its full the cause of this bindrance.

Mr. CUSHING accepted of the imputation of the purport and extent. It might be printed and taken up gentleman from Indiana-as one of the Whig party on -morrow, when they could discuss it as the Senators this floor. They had a majority of forty House, and were responsible to the country, to the Mr CALHOUN hoped the Senator from N. H., constitution and their God for the discharge of their you'd withdraw his amendment. The original resoduty. It was their duty to proceed to the organizano difficulty in meeting that alone. The details of the tion of the House, in performance of the business for accounts might differ very widely from the general which the country had sent them here. He appealed ution was very short and simple; and there could be to the Whig party to perform their duty-to act, and act manfully and expeditiously—to come up to the An Executive Message was here received from the rescue of their country, and under whatsoever rules, or no rules but common Parliamentary law. Mr. WOODBURY said that every one should have It had been words, words, and nothing but words. an opportunity to explain his views on it. His object was to discuss the propriety of the measure, and if the

and he entreated gentlemen now to come to acts.

Mr. DAVIS, of N. Y., followed in an appeal to the House of a similar character. The previous question was farther advocated by Messis. Stanly (who was several times called to order

on the ground of irrelevancy, and gave way to a number for explanation) and White, of Indiana, and opposed by Messrs. Rayner, Gordon, of N. Y., Wm. Cost Johnson, and Weller.

Mr. WINTHROP, with ref rence to the charges an opportunity to make the speech which he had for that had been made of a disposition to retard b ness, said he would refer to a fact, and would not detain the House more than a moment. House had been once organized. Saturday night they had rules. They had a rule which exclud-

some time been promising them, was willing to call up his resolution to print 1 500 extra copies of the Secretary's plan of the Fiscal Bank. This would afford the opportunity which the Senator desired, and meanwhile present resolution and amendment might lie on the The resolution to print extra copies was taken up ed Abolition petitions, as well as others. Admit this, and then, with the votes which stood on record Mr. WOODBURY addressed the Senate for some with reference to the reconsideration of the vote adopt hours, with a detailed attack on the regular report of the Secretary of the Treasury accompanying the Pre-